

**Final Inception Report on  
Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)  
and  
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Formulation  
for the REDD+ Process in Ethiopia**



**Submitted to:  
REDD+ Secretariat, Ministry of Environment and Forest**

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## Acronyms

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DD	Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GOs	Government Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JFM	Joint Forest Management
OP	Operational Policy
BP	Bank Policy
PF	Process Framework
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSRA	Participatory Social Risk and Gaps Assessment
REDD+	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
The WB	The World Bank

ToR	Terms of References
UNREDD	United Nation Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WBISPP	Woody Biomass Inventory and Strategic Planning Project

# 1. Introduction

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility has recently proposed the application of strategic environmental social assessment (SESA) for incorporating environmental and social considerations in the preparation of REDD+ initiatives. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment is a tool that uses a range of analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental and social consideration into policies, plans and programs and evaluate the inter linkages with economic and institutional considerations.

Reducing emissions from deforestation and enhancing forest carbon stocks in developing countries REDD+ involves potential benefits as well as risks. REDD+ can potentially generate large and cost-effective cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions as well as various co-benefits for local communities and broader sustainable development goals.

Ethiopia has shown interest in adopting REDD+ as a path towards sustainable forest development and submitted its REDD Program Idea Note (R-PIN) in 2008, eventually developing both a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, in 2011. In that same year, Ethiopia also became an official observer to the UN-REDD program board, which enabled the country to access additional capacity building support and finance. This Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental Social Management Frame Work (ESMF) Formulation for the REDD+ Process in Ethiopia is a response to the WB financial support to that end.

## **1.1 Scope of the study**

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will encompass stakeholder analysis, a description of the initial social and environmental situation of the forestry sector in Ethiopia, an analysis of the possible impacts of different REDD+ strategy option scenarios, an analysis of impacts of different REDD+ alternatives and the verification of compliance with World Bank policies.

## **1.2 Objectives of the assignment**

SESA aims to ensure that environmental and social issues and risks are addressed from an early stage in the process of formulating REDD+ Policy and programs, and incorporated throughout this process.

The specific purpose of the SESA is to identify opportunities that:

- Facilitate an understanding of the operating environment for REDD+ programs, including stakeholder analysis and the socio-environmental dimensions of the forestry sector in Ethiopia;
- Identify potential environmental and social impacts related to REDD+ programs in Ethiopia; (the SESA process should ensure full coherence and coordination with the ongoing institutional and legal assessment, including benefit sharing for REDD+ in Ethiopia, led by the WB)
- Design enhanced stakeholder's consultation and participation approach to mitigate and/or enhance the identified impacts;
- Suggest methods and measures to mitigate environmental and socioeconomic risks during REDD+ strategy implementation;



### **1.3 Expected Outputs**

The expected output of the assignments are:

- Inception report

This very report meets the requirement deemed. The inception report was held on 27 February 2015.

- Mid-term progress report

Includes SESA-ESMF findings from the field work and secondary data review and inputs from the workshops as well.

- Draft final report

Final findings of the assignment presented with due priorities as identified

- Final report

This report includes full-fledged report standalone on:

- SESA
- ESMF
- Resettlement policy framework
- Process framework

### **1.4 Strategic approach**

- Review of a number of valuable reports and literature
- Review of research and studies conducted within ongoing projects and pilot studies; and consultancy reports
- Extensive national, district and local level stakeholder consultations
- Meetings, and discussions with a number of key experts, government officials, and stakeholders.

- Developing a document that designs a roadmap, a guide for “the development of a set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and improving the carbon sink capacity of the forests”

## **1.5 Phases of the Report**

### **1.5.1 The inception Report**

The inception report is the guiding document/report to commence the actual assignment. At this phase, the activities are coordinated and the works are planned. In a nut shell, the inception report outlines the practical details of how the team intends to implement the approach and methodology. This very report completes the intent and phase of the inception report; however, will be full-fledged after enriching with comments from the inception workshop.

### **1.5.2 The Mid Term Report**

This phase comprises review, consultation and assessment. All the data collected during the consultations, field works and secondary data review will be compiled and report to the client.

### **1.5.3 Final Report**

This is the compilation, synthesis and reporting phase. All information will be synthesized and a coherent and strategic report will be produced.

## **2. Deliverables by Tasks**

### **2.1 SESA**

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is essential for both avoiding negative impacts and ensuring positive or additional REDD+ benefits, especially in terms of safe-guarding livelihood improvements and the rights of forest-dependent communities (i.e. indigenous peoples, women, etc.); promoting the conservation of the environment and biodiversity; and maintaining cultural heritage, gender balance, capacity development and good governance. For this, it is essential to identify the likely outcomes, opportunities and adverse impacts associated with implementation of strategic options before implementing REDD+.

SESA The works to be accomplished in SESA are broken into nine (9) tasks to explicitly target and easily address issues embodied in SESA. Each of the tasks will be tackled by their respective methodologies developed for them. The tasks are briefly described shortly below.

#### **2.1.1 Task 1: Identifying key issues and assessment of key stakeholders**

Consultations to gather views on REDD+ strategy-options and perspectives on issues in forestry, and also to identify available data and sources, will be undertaken at two levels: national and district-engaging with key relevant government ministries and agencies, private sector bodies, NGOs and civil society organizations and community.

Under this task, two big issues will be addressed: key issues on environment and social and key stakeholders. The two big issues will be approached and tackled through different methodologies.

#### 2.1.1.1 Task 1.1: Social and Environmental Key Issues Identification

Key issues in REDD+ includes social and environmental ones. The identification of key issues are associated with deforestation and forest degradation which will be based on analytical work using *spatial analysis*, *case studies* and *participatory rural appraisal* methods.

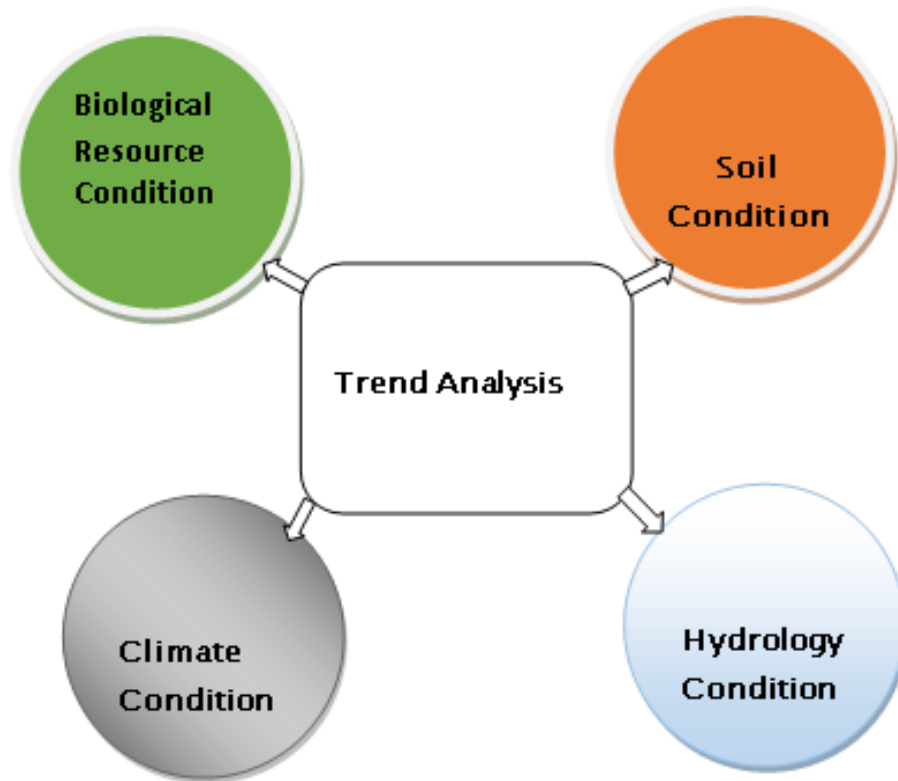


Figure1: Trend Analysis Map

Key social issues to be addressed includes but not limited to population size, density, population movement, history of settlement, economic activities, ethnicity/language, social stratification, power relationships, customary values,

rules, norms, beliefs and practices related to natural resources, sacred places, rituals, traditional medicine, pasturing and grazing practices, land clearing, forest resource utilization( for building purpose, for fuel use, etc.) community needs, expectations, complaints, grievances and the channel of communication with outsiders or formal institutions for notifying the same.

In the context of rural forest communities, logging and wood mill factories, commercial tree planting, indigenous institutions such as clans, kinship group/ social networks, religious or spiritual authorities, conflict resolution body (Yehager Shimagile/Jarsa Biya), mutual aid association (Idir) and work associations (Gussa/Debo, Jiggie) and others will be addressed.

#### **2.1.1.2 Task 1.2: Key Stakeholders Identification**

Stakeholders are defined as those groups that have a stake/interest/right in the forest and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by REDD+ activities. They include relevant government agencies, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities (FCPF, 2011). These groups (stakeholders) are identified using *referring back to past stakeholder information* (those captured during R-PP development) *and consultation, stakeholder mapping and stakeholder analysis* methods.

The stakeholders will be identified as primary and secondary stakeholders depending on their influence and importance to the REDD+ implementation. The identified stakeholders will be categorized as government, Government Forest Enterprise, civil society, private sector, donors, CBOs, Programmes and others.

Key stakeholders includes but not limited to:

- Government (MEF, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute of Biodiversity, Research Institutes, Universities etc.),
- Government Forest Enterprise (Oromia and Amhara Regions Forest Enterprises),
- Civil society (GIZ, Farm Africa, World Vision, etc.)
- CBOs (Idir, Mahiber, etc.) and others.
- Programmes (Humbo, Bale Eco-Region Sustainable Management Program, etc.) and others.

### **2.1.2 Task 2: Initial description of the social and environmental situation of the forestry sector in Ethiopia**

This task has embodied two major tasks: the social and environmental tasks. The two tasks will be addressed separately as in the following:

#### **2.1.2.1 Task 2.1 Initial description of the social situation of the forestry sector in Ethiopia**

People may reside in or near the forest and affected it either positively or adversely. The effect of the community will be assessed through review of secondary data and/or participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods. While the secondary data review reveals previously captured data and information, PRA discloses currently existing and freshly available data and information. Participatory method is an effective way to involve local people in decision-making. Issues that will be addressed in social situation analysis includes but not limited to:

- Vulnerable groups identification
- Tenure rights
- Resource use issues
- Livelihoods and labour rights issues
- Benefit-sharing scheme
- Resettlement consideration
- Ethnic diversity
- Culture
- Religion and practices
- Settlement patterns
- Infrastructure
- Community engagement and roles in forest protection and conservation (PFM, JFM, etc.) with respect to gender and age
- Culture of tree planting
- Cultural conflict resolution mechanisms
- Customary rights and others.

#### **2.1.2.2 Task 2.2 Initial description of the environmental situation of the forestry sector in Ethiopia**

Ethiopia is known to have nine (9) vegetation types. Of these, the Acacia-Commiphora woodland, the Combretum-terminalia woodland, the Dry Evergreen Afromontane Forest, the Moist Afromontane forest and the Transitional Forest includes what are termed as forests in the Current definition to be adopted.

The environmental situation of the identified vegetation types will be assessed using Trend Analysis Method. *Trend analysis* will be conducted to detect changes in forest condition in general. For Trend Analysis, data from WBISSP, MEF, FAO and information disclosed in IUCN on endangered and endemic species of the country, biodiversity hot spot points will be used as an input for the environmental situation analysis of the forestry. As indicated in the R-PP document, information that will be generated in the activities data (trend maps) will be also (in addition to the above ones) used for the trend analysis.

Important data captured during this stage will include but not limited to:

- Land use–land cover change
- Forest degradation
- Soil type and characteristics of the forest area
- Climatic data and information of the forest area
- Water sources of the forest area
- Forest vegetation diversity
- Forest clearance and related extent
- Forest utilization and protection condition
- Infrastructure
- Exotic species introduction
- Risk of forest fire
- Logging and others
- Pest Management
- Biodiversity degradation and loss



### **2.1.3 Task 3: Outline the legislative, regulatory, and policy regime**

SESA takes place within the legal and/or policy frameworks established by individual countries and international agencies. The consulting group will exhaustively address all the environmental and related ordinance of the country and the international convention & treaties the country signatory to as well to come up with the enabling and hindering legal matters for REDD+ implementation. National (e.g. The 1995 Constitution of Ethiopia, Proclamation No. 299/2002, etc.) International (e.g. ILO 169 on indigenous and tribal populations) and regional policy frameworks including the World Bank REDD+ related policies (e.g. OP/BP 4.36–Forests, etc.) will be analysed in detail. For this, existing *Database Retrieval, approaching institutions and workshop* will be conducted to get relevant legislative frameworks within which REDD+ will be conveniently operating or hinder it for that matter.

### **2.1.4 Task 4: Formulation of arrangements for implementation**

The tasks sought to be accomplished under this task includes:

- i. Screening and assessment of site-specific environmental and social impacts;
- ii. The preparation of time-bound action plans for reducing, mitigating, and/or offsetting any adverse impacts;
- iii. Coordination, facilitation, monitoring the implementation of the action plans, including arrangements for the participation of relevant stakeholders in such monitoring.
- iv. Monitoring the implementation of the action plans, including arrangements for the participation of relevant stakeholders in such monitoring.

This task will be done through rigorous **consultation** with stakeholders and **secondary data review** (output from the study of underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation).

#### **2.1.5 Task 5. Review particular institutional requirements within the REDD+ implementation framework**

An over view of the institutions that has relation with REDD+ at different hierarchical levels will be assessed and presented. The institutions that will be considered in this case may include government organizations (GOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector institutions involved in forest-related activities that are relevant to REDD+. It is also well known donors and financial institutions influence the implementation of REDD+ either way. Hence, institutions will be exhaustively addressed and their contributions, roles, mandate, etc. analysed. The consulting team closely work with the REDD+ Secretariat, World Bank and others to identify and record them.

The authority and capability of institutions at different administrative levels (e.g. local, district, provincial/regional, and national), will be reviewed in relation to manage and monitor ESMF implementation. while institutional analysis describes existing institutions that involve(directly or indirectly) in the ESMF, it may recommend the establishment of new institutions, new recruitment & staffing, enactment of new acts, rules and regulations, new inter-sectoral arrangements, monitoring and maintenance arrangements, budgeting and financial support.

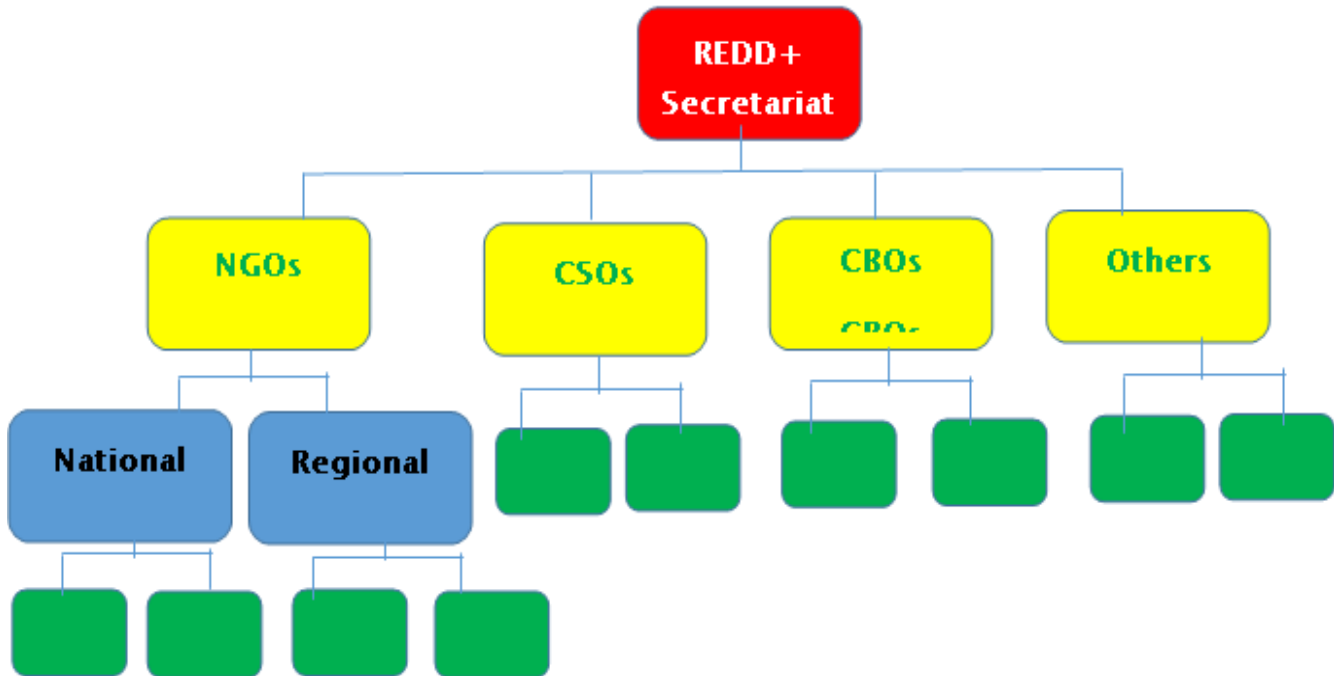


Figure2: Assumed Map of Institutional Arrangement for REDD+ Implementation

#### 2.1.6 Task 6: Analysis of the possible impacts of different REDD+ strategy option scenarios

The REDD+ strategy options shall be assessed against the environmental and social impacts that they may induce or create during their implementations. The REDD+ strategic option will be adopted from the study of national 'underlying *cause of deforestation and forest degradation*' which currently underway, the study done in Oromia Region on 'underlying *cause of deforestation and forest degradation*', the R-PP and draft national REDD+ strategy documents. These environmental and social impacts will be identified vis-a-vis the World Bank environmental and social safeguard policies, Constitution of Ethiopia, the environmental policy of Ethiopia, internationally agreements the country is signatory to and others. For each of the possible impacts REDD+ strategy options, mitigation measures will be proposed.

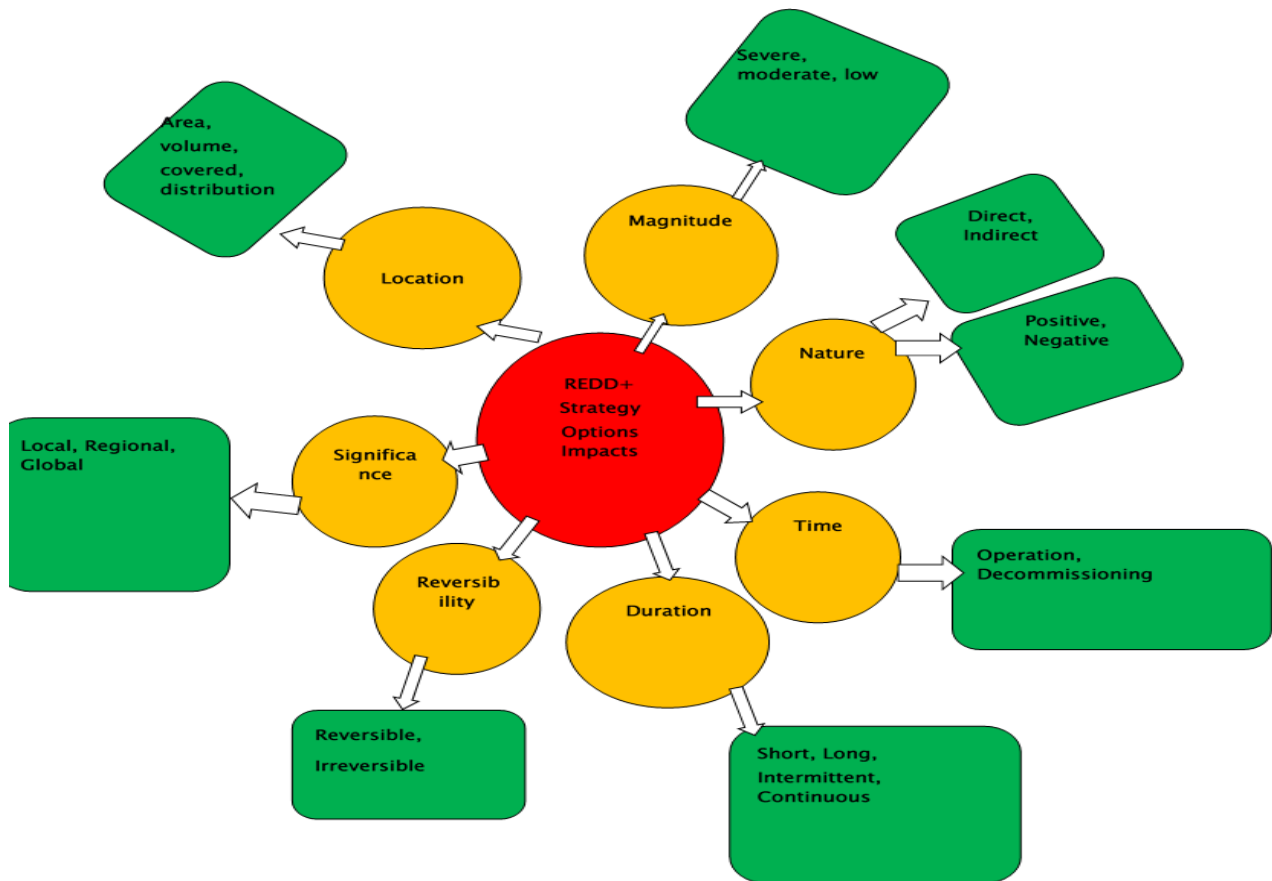


Figure3: Characterizing of REDD+ Strategy Options Impacts

Explicit analyses of the social and environmental impacts (positive or adverse) of the REDD+ strategy option will help the implementation of REDD+ projects rightly. REDD+ strategic options characterizing will contribute to poverty reduction, environmental protection, socioeconomic development and the protection of traditional rights and biodiversity.

### 2.1.7 TASK 7 Preparation of final SESA documents

The report will have background of the country, baseline data, findings and results from the outlined tasks, recommendation, annexes that include consultation minutes done at different levels, pictures, and other important data captured during the

delivering of the assignment. The SESA–ESMF outline will be given as in the following:

### **Outline of the reports:**

#### **SESA**

- Brief introduction and background information on Ethiopia, REDD+, SESA
- Description of Methodology
- Strategic option for Ethiopia
- Updated lists of stakeholders that influence REDD+ implementation
- Baseline data of the study country
- Legislative review of the forest sector related to REDD+
- Reviewed institutional requirement for REDD+ implementation
- Social and environmental impact assessment findings
- Recommendations
- Annex that includes: workshop and consultation minutes, references, photos, etc.

#### **ESMF**

- Brief introduction and background information on Ethiopia, REDD+, ESMF
- Description of Methodology
- Outline on technical assistance required
- Budget outline for the implementation of ESMF
- Monitoring and evaluation plan
- REDD+ grievance redress mechanism recommendation
- recommendations on ESMF and RPF

- Annex that includes: workshop and consultation minutes, references, photos, etc.

The final SESA document will use graphs, tables, charts to present the documents. Other than the written forms of report presenting, important documents pertinent to REDD+ obtained from the SESA report producing process or from other sources will be given in hard and soft copies as available. Videos, audios, photos and maps obtained or produced or captured during the SESA process will also submitted to the Secretariat. Minutes taken during the different workshop or meeting session will be annexed to the report.

#### **2.1.8 Task 8: Present preliminary findings on Environmental & social risks and gaps**

Social and environmental risk and (potential) may existing at all stages of REDD+ implementation. Identifying which strategies have the most positive impact and lowest risks related to social and environmental factors, and which have the least positive impact and highest risk is very vital.

While REDD+ is expected to yield poverty reduction and biodiversity co-benefits, its mechanism design options pose several risks to socio-economic compatibility and environmental integrity.

Assessments so far revealed that governance challenges are the largest risks to REDD+ implementation. Identifying risks and gaps and communicating to stakeholders improves REDD+ implementation as it proposes mitigation measures to it. So, the preliminary findings will be presented to the stakeholders to stimulate a discussion and further enrich the document. Ahead of presenting risks and gaps to

the stakeholders, the following methods will be used to identify and record environmental and social risks and gaps.

#### **2.1.8.1 Environmental Risks and Gaps**

Data collection tools will be developed and communities, key informants etc. will be made to respond to the risks and gaps they know, they experience or they guess it happens.

Secondary data will also be reviewed because policy level risks and gaps will be identified by reviewing national and regional levels ordinances (policy, legislation and regulations), financial and economic systems, R-PP document, REDD+ implementation process, REDD+ strategy and strategy options, PFM document analysis and others. Case studies done in other countries will also be reviewed and adopted to the local context to identify environmental risks and gaps.

#### **2.1.8.2 Social Risks and Gaps**

Forests are integral components of Ethiopia's biodiversity and ecosystems, and critical to local economies and livelihoods of the community.

Field level Social risks related to REDD+, will be assessed using participatory social risk and gaps assessment (PSRA) technique. PSRA is used to assess or estimate, in advance, the social consequences that are likely to follow from specific policy actions (including programs, and the adoption of new policies), and specific government actions (including buildings large projects, and leasing large tracts of land for resource extraction).

Key stakeholders will be called to a meeting (workshop) and brain stormed for identifying social risks and gaps related to REDD+ implementations. Prior to the

meeting, triggering questions to generate important information will be prepared and posed during the meeting.

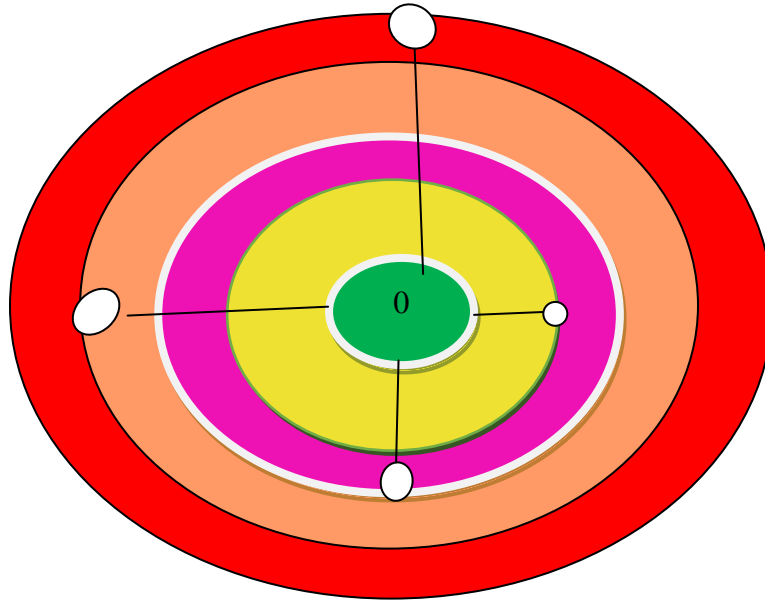


Figure4: Risk Rating

In this connection, consideration will be given to:

**Access to forest resources for vulnerable groups:** The community groups identified as vulnerable in lieu of REDD+ include settled agriculturalists, buffer zone communities, pastoralists and agro pastoralists, women fuel wood carriers, women, migrant exploiters, none cooperative members within the forest community, the poor, emerging youth, educated and unemployed etc. With some exception to some of the vulnerable groups (such as pastoralists, agro–pastoralists, buffer zone communities), there are issues that require further exploration on access to forest resource, benefit sharing mechanisms and grievance redress mechanism, among others. Gap analysis of existing bylaws and greater understanding of the traditional forest resources use systems (*Godantu* and *Qobo*) will provide lessons for



negotiations and grievance redress mechanism. The description of these institutions will be documented as community based institutions to complement the implementation of REDD+ initiatives.

**Migrant exploiters:** These include ‘illegal’ migrant who are engaged in deforestation and forest degradation. The current experience shows that the current approach is ‘deporting’ these people to their origin, which is not a sustainable option. Thus, it would be important to understand the causes and effects of migration at both ends, levels of awareness and migrant exploiters livelihood context and social fabric.

**Emerging, educated and unemployed youth:** In forested areas emerging youth who are part of the forest community but not members to cooperatives are threat (due to livelihood activities) to the forest ecosystem. This requires innovative design of the REDD+ initiative and understanding of the context to address the interests of these groups.

**Restriction of access to cooperatives:** In principle, membership to the cooperatives (PFMs) is open for those who meet the criteria and understand the pros and cons. However, there are restriction of access to membership through imposing higher registration and share sales fees and potential elite capture/exclusion by clan or family membership. The *WAJB* in Arsi area, which is a restricted (access) forest cooperative, is a case in point, which requires renegotiation. This will be a challenge for the REDD+ projects; hence, timely exploration of the issue and understanding will enhance initiatives inclusiveness while promoting sustainable use of the forests.

**Beneficiaries and Benefit Sharing Mechanisms:** There exists a common understanding that non-forest timber products and the environmental services are unqualified

benefits (that communities consider as granted, unlike other quantified benefits (financial)) in many of the forested areas. There are internationally accepted standards in setting benefit sharing mechanisms in REDD+, however, the SESA team will come up with a clearly articulated, and community proposed, negotiated realistic benefit sharing mechanism.

**Community consultation:** the consulting firm will include a summary of the community consultation findings as part of the safeguards report, which is a key dimension of the environmental and social aspects.

**Traditional grievance handling committee:** plays a vital role in the PFM establishment, conflict management and redressing grievances within and outside the PFM. These committees are also active in managing and preserving the forest, handling concerns on entitlements and benefit sharing arrangements. Therefore, the consulting firm will give due attention on traditional conflict management system/grievance handling mechanism of the elders.

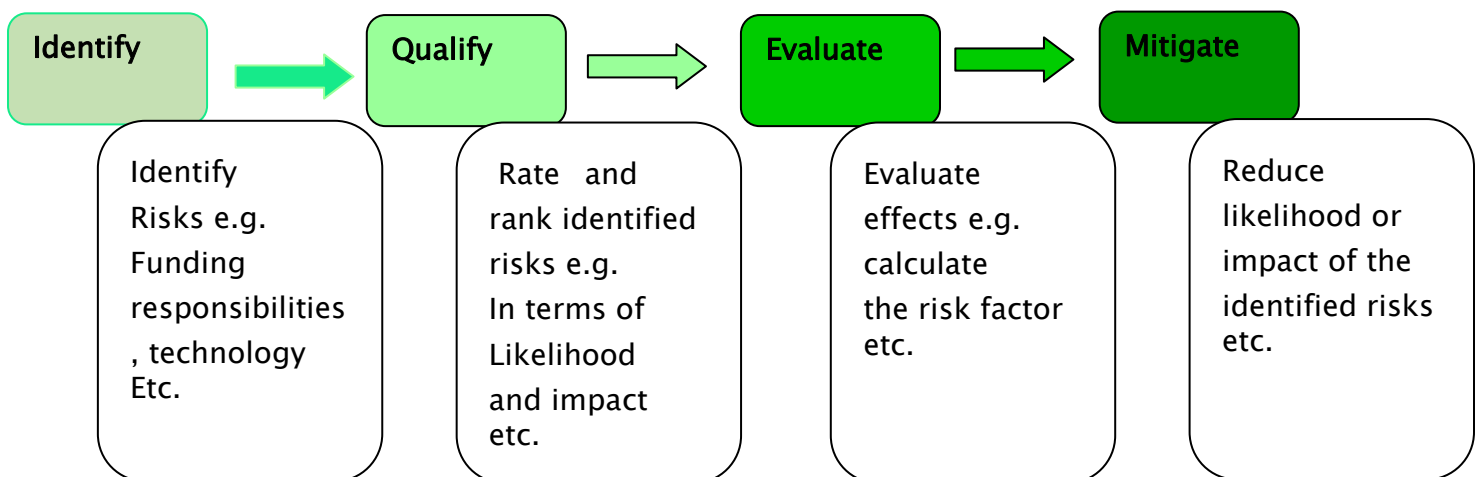


Figure5: The effective risk-management process

### 2.1.9 Task 9: Enhanced and targeted stakeholder consultation

Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders at all stages of REDD+ and project development is a critical component of good governance and important in strengthening public institutions, transparency and promoting democratic processes in REDD+ processes and implementations.

Key stakeholders at different levels (national, regional, zonal, district and Kebele) that includes private sectors or CBO or NGOs, forest or NTFP dependents, forest concessionaires or administrators and others will be consulted guided by The World Bank and UNREDD/FCPF guidelines (2012) on stakeholders engagement in REDD+ process.

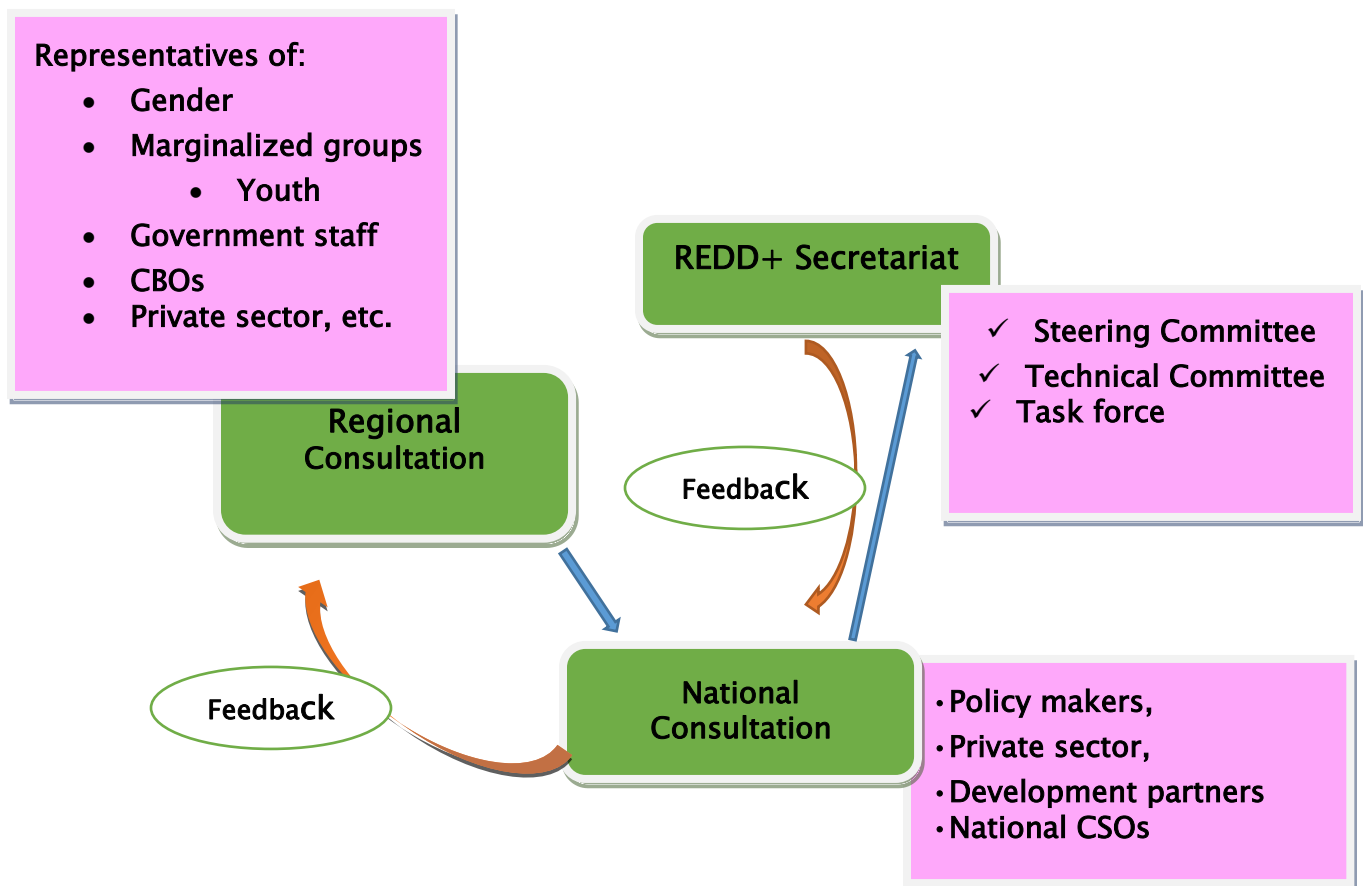


Figure6: Consultation and Participation Structure

## 2.2 ESMF

Environmental and social management framework (ESMF) is a confirmation statement that the intervention of a policy/programme/project qualifies the minimum environmental and social criteria through avoiding or reducing impacts or implementing mitigations measures. ESMF documents propose costs to manage environmental and social impacts/risks. When ESMF is correctly addressed, it gives an opportunity in reducing, mitigating, offsetting of potential adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts projects, activities, policies and /or regulations.

The consultant will develop an ESMF that addresses the following issues:

- Recommend strategies and procedures to implement the framework throughout the REDD+ process in view of adopting measures that prevent adverse environmental and social impacts.
- Recommend a **simple screening methodology to monitor the activities**
- Recommend a simple monitoring and evaluation system for the social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ process, with monitoring indicators and a corresponding evaluation procedures and methodology.

In order to avoid duplication of efforts, the consultant will take into consideration the monitoring indicators developed as part of the REDD+ process.

- Recommend a **stakeholder consultation mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the REDD+ process.**

Taking into account the public consultation, the consultant will make concrete recommendations to increase the understanding of forest management and

strengthen the involvement of forest dependent people, placing particular emphasis on indigenous groups, women, NGOs and other civil society institutions and the private sector during implementation and monitoring of the REDD+ process.

The draft ESMF will have to be publicly disclosed and disseminated through a major consultation event. Comments generated will be addressed when finalizing the ESMF.

Preparation of the **final ESMF** will contain specific sections addressing the requirements of Government of Ethiopia's applicable safeguard policies.

### **2.2.1 Task1. Development of an Environmental and Social Management Frame-work (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

#### **2.2.1.1 Task 2.1: Development of an Environmental and Social Management Frame-work (ESMF)**

In the ToR given, both the ESMF and RPF are a stand-alone report. The ESMF will utilize the result from the SESA. In addition to results from the SESA, ESMF will be developed by reviewing of relevant documents such as the R-PP document, literature in REDD Policies, laws and proclamations, environmental and social assessment guidelines, the WB safeguard policies and Consultations with Key Stakeholders.

#### **2.2.1.2 Development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

The RPF will be developed through two main processes: intensive **review of the legal framework** in the country and generation of relevant data and information using **PRA tools** (mainly key informant interview and focus group discussions). The RPF ensures that any possible adverse impacts of proposed REDD+ project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential

impoverishment risks. The RPF minimize risks by avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process; minimizing the number of project affected people, compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods; and ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on peoples livelihoods and their well-being

### **2.2.2 Task 2. An outline of capacity building actions for the entities responsible for implementing the ESMF**

The capacity building needs will be assessed using PRA tools from the federal to the community levels. Once the needs identified, capacity building actions for implementing entities of the ESMF will be prepared. The action plan will have the details of the training topics, the target groups and required resources. While ESMF outlines capacity building actions for the effective ESMF implementation, it will build the capacity of those who involve in the delivery of this assignment (through information provision, data collection, etc.) through provision of training, disclosure of the same at workshops, consultative meeting. The client (MEF/ REDD+ Secretariat) will also made assign expert who closely work with the consultants to acquire the knowledge and experience in the process.

### **2.2.3 Task3. Required technical assistance**

The technical assistance needs will be assessed using PRA tools (mainly questionnaire). The assessment will include existing technical capacity and needs for training. The focus will be on the implementation capacity. This will include how the private and public entities support the ESMF implementation, what institutional gaps

do exist and how these gaps be filled. The possible technical needs of partner or collaborating organizations on the ground (civil society) will be assessed.

#### **2.2.4 Task 4. Outline of the budget for implementing the ESMF**

Outline of the budget for implementing the ESMF will be prepared for three major components. The first is the capacity building budget which will be used to train stakeholder before the start of project activities on the ground. The second is the budget for the implementation of the ESMF itself. The third budget description will be for the implementation of mitigation measures to be identified during the ESMF preparation

#### **2.2.5 Task 5. Provisions for Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation of the ESMF implementation will focus on two aspects. The first will be on the implementation process monitoring, which is basically monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures after getting approval from the respective bodies. The process itself will be monitored by a safeguard specialist. This will be described starting from the community level intervention to the regional and federal level approval and implementation procedure. The second will be on results monitoring focusing on compliance of policies in the ESMF and application of the recommended standards.

#### **2.2.6 Task 6. Dispute resolution mechanism**

The dispute resolution mechanism will be looked at two dimensions. The local and indigenized system of dispute resolution and the formal institutional procedures. The local and indigenous system is based on communities' dispute resolution culture which is given priority while formal institutional dispute resolution procedure focuses

on regional and federal laws and proclamations. Both local and legal dispute resolution mechanisms will be assessed and documented in the final report.

### **2.2.7 Task 7. Preparation of a final draft ESMF and the Resettlement Policy Framework**

The ESMF and RPF documents will be prepared as stand-alone documents with the appropriate contents and details. The ESMF will be structured with clear demonstration of the legal framework, the identification of positive and negative impacts and mitigation measures, identification and assessment of the triggered safeguard policies, the Environmental and Social Management Plan procedures, implementation procedures and monitoring and evaluation procedures. The RPF will be structured and contain the legal and institutional framework (acquisition and valuation of land, rural land administration and policies, entitlements and compensation, dispute resolution and grievance redress mechanisms), compensation for land and other assets.

## **2.3 Process Framework (PF)**

Natural resources can be managed by government or community or jointly by both. Most often, access restriction to natural resources are imposed when managed by government; hence, deprives the use right of the community particularly in developing countries. The central objective of natural resources framework is to build a meaningful partnerships for managing natural resources for the sustainable benefits of the current and future generations. Thus, process framework supports a multidisciplinary approach that includes environmental, social, economic, cultural



and political perspective. These five perspectives capture the important attributes of a natural resource issue.

Access restriction on natural resources to community are imposed in Ethiopia on parks and forests. Hence, two woredas each comprising two Kebeles will be addressed for the process framework. The two woredas are Dinsho which access restriction is imposed due to Bale Mountains National Park and Yayu Woreda which access restriction is imposed due to the registration of Yayu Forest by UNESCO as biosphere reserve.

Though not explicitly indicated in the terms of reference (ToR) that PF is a standalone report, the consulting firms came to an agreement with MEF to produce a standalone report of it (PF) at the cost of their firms.

## **2.4 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

The issue of resettlement pose a major challenge to the REDD+ project implementation because it may displaces and results in relocation or loss of shelter to the persons residing in the project area, assets being lost or livelihoods being affected. As a result of involuntary resettlement program, grievance and dispute may trigger between the project implementer (mostly government) and the community.

Grievance and disputes may arise at several stages of REDD+. Some of the sources of grievance while implementing REDD+ could be inadequate or poor communication, sensitization and information sharing, inadequate consultation and coordination with stakeholders and concern over exclusion in decision

making, limited institutional capacity, policy contradictions and gaps, negative impacts of (new) restrictions on physical access to forest and forest resources, disagreements over excising of forest areas and certain boundaries, inadequate information, and understanding of the concepts of co-management and benefit sharing and others which will be further identified in this assessment. Thus, in order to formulate grievance redress mechanism, the following methodological framework will be used:

- Review of relevant documents, policies, proclamations,
- Identification of all source of grievance through conducting focus group discussion and key informant interview,
- Evaluation of existing traditional grievance redress mechanisms( Aba-Geda, Yehager shemagle, religious institutions, and others),
- Evaluation of formal grievance redress mechanisms( Ombudsman, Judiciary)
- Formulation of grievance redress mechanism.

Table1: Summary of outputs by tasks

Task type	Output
<b>SESA</b>	
Task 1: Identifying key issues and assessment of key stakeholders	Updated lists of stakeholders, inception report
Task 2: Initial description of the social and environmental situation of the forestry sector in Ethiopia	baseline report
Task 3: Outline the legislative, regulatory, and policy regime	legislative review of the forest sector
Task 4: Formulation of arrangements for implementation	Scoping report
Task 5: Review particular institutional requirements within the REDD+ implementation framework	Review of institutional requirement for REDD+ implementation
Task 6: Analysis of the possible impacts of different REDD+ strategy option scenarios	Social and environmental impact assessment
TASK 7: Preparation of final SESA documents	SESA report

Task type	Output
Task 8: Present preliminary findings on Environmental & social risks and gaps	Workshop and consultation report
Task 9: Enhanced and targeted stakeholder consultation	Stakeholder consultation plan report
<b>ESMF</b>	
Task1: Development of an Environmental and Social Management Frame-work (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework	ESMF document, resettlement policy framework
Task 2. An outline of capacity building actions for the entities responsible for implementing the ESMF	ESMF plan
Task3: Required technical assistance	technical assistance outline
Task 4. Outline of the budget for implementing the ESMF	Budget outline for the implementation of ESMF
Task 5. Provisions for Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation plan
Task 6. Dispute resolution mechanism	REDD+ grievance redress mechanism recommendation
Task 7. Preparation of a final draft ESMF and the Resettlement Policy Framework	report on ESMF and RPF
<b>RPF</b>	
Prepare REDD+ Program Description	RPF standalone report
Review of related Policy Legal & Administrative Framework	
Preparation of Overview of RPF process	
Synthesis of Potential Resettlement Impacts & Mitigation	
Setting of Criteria for eligibility & Entitlements	
Synthesis of Preparation, review and approval process of RAP & ARP	
Prepare Grievance Redress Mechanism related to involuntary resettlement	
Prepare Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan	
Prepare Monitoring & Evaluation of impacts	
Draft & Final Report	
<b>PF</b>	
Prepare REDD+ Program description	PF standalone report
Review of PF Related Policy , Legal, Regulatory & Administrative Framework	
Synthesis of Potential program restrictions on access & Livelihoods	
Preparation of Eligibility criteria & Guiding Principles	
Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements	

### **3. Deliverables by Standalone Report**

The following four standalone reports will be expected from the assignment.

#### **3.1 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)**

This report presents an outline of REDD+ strategy options, possible environmental and social impacts, and issues related to REDD+ programmes. The report will be produced from the REDD+ strategy, other key documents and consultations to be carried out.

#### **3.2 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**

This report outlines mechanism for monitoring the environmental and social outcomes (positive and/or adverse) of implementing the REDD+ strategy. It will be prepared using secondary data (such as SESA outputs, etc.) and consultations to be carried out at different levels.

#### **3.3 Process Framework (PF)**

The PF was mentioned in the ToR as one chapter of the ESMF standalone report. The assignment is shadowed under assignment no.7 in the ESMF report to be produced. However, considering the need for the importance of having a standalone report of the PF for the REDD+ project implementation and giving due consideration for the amicable communication with the parties involving in implementing the REDD+ project (including MEF and The World Bank), the consulting firm came to consensus and accepted the request posed by the Ministry's negotiator to avail a standalone report of Process Framework (PF) with the cost and other resources being covered by them (consulting firm).

### **3.4 Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

The constitution of Ethiopia and World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) urges that communities must be dully considered and consulted during the process and implementation of any projects. Accordingly, there is a need for resettlement and rehabilitation of the affected communities.

RPF outlines details on the policies and issues for community consideration during the project implementations. It is the details of this that will be produced at the end of the assignment.

## 4. Approach and Methodology

The approaches and methodologies for the four standalone reports are presented in the following sub-sections.

### 4.1 Approaches

The consulting firms have devised approaches to strategically tackle the assignment.

**Team organization:** SESA, ESMF, PF and RPF teams were organized with one person in charge of the overall works under each standalone reports. The team is also in charge of developing data collection tools and training of field data collectors.

**Identifying sample sites:** sample site identification is critical and needs careful handling. In addition to the sites identified by the DD study, the teams set criteria for selecting sample sites.

**Mobilizing of resources:** the consulting firms mobilize human, material and financial resources to collect and review secondary data as well as collect primary data.

### 4.2 Methodologies

Twenty six (26) woredas from 8 regions of the country with 2 Kebeles from each Woreda, that makes a total of 52 Kebeles nationwide, will be addressed in this assignment. The sample Woreda selections has considered and represent all types of forest that exists in the country and social and cultural diversity in relation to forest management and utilizations (see section 5 for criteria of sample site selection).

Four methods will be used for accomplishing the assignment related to the four standalone reports (i.e. SESA, ESMF, PF and RPF). These include:

- Secondary data review

- Deploying PRA
- Conducting workshops
- Spatial Analyses

#### **4.2.1 Secondary data review**

Secondary data pertinent to the assignments (global, national, regional and local) which includes but not limited to the followings will be reviewed, analyzed and made to fit to the report on hand.

##### **4.2.1.1 Policy, Legal Frameworks and Other Relevant Document Review**

- Constitution Of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Proclamation No. 1/1995)
- Conservation strategy of Ethiopia (FDRE, 1997).
- Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (EPE, 1997)
- Biodiversity Conservation and Research Policy (FDRE, 1998)
- Biodiversity Conservation strategy (FDRE, 2005)
- Forest policy of Ethiopia (2007)
- Forest development, conservation and utilization policy and strategy (April, 2007)
- Forest development, conservation and utilization (proc. no 542/2007)
- Regional forest development, conservation and utilization proclamation.
- Ethiopian Wildlife policy (Proc. No. 416/1972 and 192/1980)
- Energy policy of Ethiopia
- Development, conservation and utilization of wildlife (proc. 541/2007)
- Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (proc. No.299/2002)
- Environmental Pollution control (proc. No.300/2002)
- Ethiopian Agricultural sector policy and investment framework (PIF)–2010–2020
- Mining Proclamation of Ethiopia (proc. No 678/2010)

- Legislation on Expropriation of Landholdings for Public Purposes and Payment of Compensation (Proc. No 455/2005)
- Regulations on land Expropriated and payment of Compensation (Reg. No. 135/2007)
- National rural Land Administration and Use (Proc. No.456/2005)
- Protection of cultural heritage Proclamation No. 374/2003
- National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2007)
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA, 2010)
- Ethiopian Program of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC, 2011)

#### **4.2.1.2 Relevant Natural resource related document reviewed**

- Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE, 2011)
- Different environmental impact assessment guidelines and Procedures of the country related to the work
- REDD+ Readiness preparation proposal (R-PP)
- Draft National REDD+ Strategy
- Ethiopian Great Green wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative National Strategy and Action plan
- UNESCO Registered Biosphere Reserve
- Bale Eco-region Sustainable Management Program (BERSMP)
- Participatory Forest Management (PFM) guideline

#### **4.2.1.3 World Bank safeguard policy triggered by the implementation of REDD+ Program**

- World Bank Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP /BP 4.01)
- World Bank Policy on Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)
- World Bank Policy on Forests (OP/ BP 4.36)
- World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/ BP 4.12)
- World Bank Policy on Physical and Cultural Resources (OP/ BP 4.11)
- World Bank Policy on Pest Management (OP 4.09)
- World Bank Policy on Indigenous People (Op/BP 4.10)



#### **4.2.1.4 International Legal framework**

- Kyoto Protocol,
- Cartagena Protocol
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- RAMSAR convention on wetlands
- Convention on International trade in Endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- United nation convention to combat desertification (UNCCD)

#### **4.2.1.5 Institutional Frameworks**

- Ministry of Environment and Forest
- Ministry of Agriculture (Agricultural Investment Desk)
- Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Hydropower (Environmental and Social Development Unit)
- Ministry of Justices
- Human Rights Commission of Ethiopia,
- Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of Ethiopia,
- The Institution of Ombudsman
- Civil Society CBOs (WABUB- Forest Management Association, WAJIB- forest dwellers association)
- National & International NGOs (GIZ, Farm Africa, World Vision, Ethio-wetlands, SUNRMA, Ethiopia Forest Coffee Forum, HoAREC & N, Ethiopian Pastoralists Forum, People Health and Environment, Forum for Environment)
- Traditional Institution involved in conflict resolution.

#### **4.2.2 Deploying PRA**

Different PRA tools, such as consultation, focus group discussion and key informant interview, will be used to generate information to be used as input for the assignments under consideration. One or more PRA tools will be deployed at

different levels (i.e. from Kebele to national levels) to generate data from different sources including but not limited to community, government institutions, private sector, civil society and development partners.

**Community** consultation within each sites will be held with CBO representatives, women, youth, key informants, forest dependent and underserved communities. **National and district levels** consultation will also be held to get views on REDD+ strategy and forests. Participants of the consultation at different levels includes civil society members, government institutes, community based organization. **Interview** with marginalized members of the community and those who cannot express themselves in public (while in community consultation) as well will be held to capture valuable information that may not be captured during the community consultation.

Indigenous forest community institutions such as PFM, JFM, and others will get due attention in the assessment process. In the selection of the communities, care will be taken to sample communities with/without piloted REDD+ projects in order to obtain balanced views. The R-PP will serve as useful guiding document in this exercise.

Table 2 summarizes the PRA tools used, the levels at which the tools used and the stakeholders to be addressed by the particular PRA tools.

#### **4.2.3 Workshops**

Workshops will be conducted at national and regional levels. Participants of the workshop includes key stakeholders from private sector, civil society, development partners, research institutes and academia (refer table 2 for the details).

#### 4.2.4 Spatial Analyses

Spatial analysis will be applied in mapping and for overlaying different sets of information to identify critical areas of concentration of environmental and social issues. Participatory rural appraisal would be the main vehicle for identifying key environmental and social issues at the community level. Existing spatial and non-spatial data will also be used to collect necessary information. GPS will be used for collecting field data and identify unclassified data during the field work as well.

For identifying of key environmental and social issues the following maps will be followed:

- **Land cover map:** using information on forest cover, river basins, water bodies, and key biodiversity characteristics, including biodiversity hotspots and protected areas.
- **Socio-cultural map:** socio-cultural characteristics (e.g. settlements), logging, small scale and large scale farming, coffee plantation, mining and tourism. The mapping will include information on geological provinces and main production projects under implementation or likely to be implemented in the following GTP 2.
- **Biophysical characteristics map:** Includes area, elevation, soil, key biodiversity areas.

Table2: Data collection techniques

Level	Identified stakeholders	Data collection techniques			
		Consultation	Focus group discussion (FGD)	Key informant interview	Household interview
National	Stakeholder consultation workshop from Government offices, Nongovernmental offices, Donor agencies, Research and academia	200( Inception report, identification of risks and impacts, Midterm & Final)			
	<b>*Key stakeholders</b>			19	
	• MEF – National REDD+ Secretariat,				
	– Project monitoring evaluation and licensing directorate				
	• MOA – Natural resource directorate				
	–Agricultural investment directorate				
	–(Environment unit)				
	• MOWEI – Bio–fuel energy directorate				
	– Energy saving stove directorate				
	– Environment unit				
	• Civil Societies – Farm Africa/SOS Sahel, HOAREC&N, CCFE, Ethio–Wet lands, SUNARMA, GIZ, World Vision				
Regional	<b>**Oromia region Stakeholder consultation workshop</b> from Government offices, Nongovernmental offices, Donor agencies, Research and academia	50			
	<b>* Key stakeholders</b>			43(from eight regions)	
	Regional Environment Bureau/ office/department (8)				
	Bureau of Agriculture(8)				
	Bureau of mines and energy (8)				
	Regional REDD+ coordination unit (4)				
	Institutions working on forest sector( OFWE, Amhara				

Level	Identified stakeholders	Data collection techniques			
		Consultation	Focus group discussion (FGD)	Key informant interview	Household interview
	Forest enterprise, Gum & Raisin enterprise) (3) <b>Private sector involved in forest sector</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGRS bamboo star(1),</li> <li>• Gum &amp; raisin PLC Amhara, Tigray &amp; BGRS(3),</li> <li>• Tree seed providers SNNPR, Oromia, Amhara(3)</li> <li>• Timber processors &amp; providers Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella, BGRS –(5)</li> </ul>				
Woreda	<b>Public consultation workshop from:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government office</li> <li>• Non-government organization,</li> <li>• CBO's( PFM, NTFP), Edir</li> <li>• Forest dependent community representatives</li> <li>• Underserved community representatives</li> <li>• Vulnerable group representative</li> </ul> <b>Key stakeholder</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative office (1)</li> <li>• Woreda Agricultural office(1)</li> <li>• Land administration(1)</li> </ul>	26 woreda * 20 people( Women, Youth,& elders are proportionally included) = 520			
Kebele	Representatives of Forest dependent community members, Underserved community members, clan leaders/ elders, women, youth		624( Two group –Women & Men)	108 (Kebele leader and clan leader/elder)	156 (3 from each Kebeles)
Site observation	52 Kebeles that have forest	52 forest sites to be visited			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>156</b>

## 5. Sample Sites and Sizes Selections

### 5.1 Criteria for Site Selections

Sample sites for the preparation of the reports on SESA, ESMF, PF and RPF are selected based on the following criteria:

- **Hot spot for Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

SESA-ESMF uses the outputs from the study of the 'underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradations.' This study is being underway by OyArbonaut Ltd, FM-International OY FINNMAP and Baseline Surveying Engineering Consultant, DD studied by Unique Consulting Firm in Oromia, BERSMP report done by Farm Africa in Bale forest, a study done by ECFF (Ethiopian Coffee Forest Forum) and literatures reviewed were used to identify hot spot for deforestation and degradation.

- **REDD+ projects implementation potential**

Lands that have forest and/or could support forest growth and have potential for the implementation of REDD+ will be considered in the sample. The potential of a land for carbon stock can be attained through enrichment plantation, reforestation-afforestation scheme, assisted natural regeneration and rehabilitation of the existing forest.

- **Leakage**

Forest lands found adjacent to areas where REDD+ project is implemented. This may make the forest prone for leakage. Leakage create environmental risk in terms of forest degradation and biodiversity loss.

- **Forest Cover**

Woreda with high forest covers having potential contribution for the implementation of REDD+ project is used as a criteria for selecting of the sample site.

- **Forest Types( diversity)**

For the assignment under consideration, forest types that include high forest (dry ever green montane and moist/humid ever green montane forest), woodland (acacia comiphora and combretum terminalia) and bamboo forests are included.

- **Socio-economic settings**

Communities that in one way or the other depend on forest for their economy, cultural value, social value and spiritual value will be considered for the sample site selection. The segment of the communities include pastoralists, agro-pastoralist and sedentary agriculture community with their respective diversity with regard to ethnicity, cultural practice with regard to forest, institutional setups working on forest (CBOs and religious institutes). Community members who are underserved, vulnerable groups (women, elders, disabled) and youth will used.

- **Plantation site**

In different regions of the country, afforestation, reforestation and forest restoration are yearly under taken as a routine activity to improve the micro and macro climate in addition to being taken as a REDD+ strategy to enhance the forest stock of the country.

Plantation forest may have a potential social and environmental risk that need to be assessed for the REDD+ implementation. The REDD+ Secretariat, during the meeting held on 23 Feb 2015 with the client and the Consultants emphasized the need to include sample from the afforestation–reforestation schemes. Accordingly, Koso–Ber (Plantation Forest in Awi Zone) of the Amhara Regional State is selected as a sample to be included. Amhara Region is selected in this regard, because the region is known for a considerable plantation forest than the others—it is the region which established 'Forest Enterprise' merely on existing plantation forests and potential for afforestation and reforestation.

- **Regional Administration**

There is a need to strike a balance between the different regions of the country with regard to the REDD+ project implementation and equity with respect to their resource utilization. Maintenance of diversity of the regions and fair utilization of resource to do with the carbon fund is something the need to be considered. Therefore, all national regions of the country having a potential for the REDD+ project implementation are used as a selection criteria for the study sites. Additional numbers of samples were also considered in Oromia to give emphasis due to the size of the region and large area of high forest than other regions.



Table3: Study Sites Selection Criteria

Criteria code	Proposed Criteria
<b>A</b>	<b>Deforestation &amp; Forest Degradation</b> (Hotspot points identified by Deforestation & forest degradation study team)
<b>B</b>	<b>Forest cover</b> –Woreda with the maximum forest cover
<b>C</b>	<b>REDD+ project implementation potential</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Forest vegetation type</b>
<b>D1</b>	High forest
<b>D2</b>	Woodland
<b>D3</b>	Bamboo forest
<b>E</b>	<b>Socio economic setting</b>
<b>E1</b>	Sites with community based institutions engaged on forest activities (PFM, NTFP)
<b>E2</b>	Ethnic groups diversity
<b>E3</b>	Cultural practices & diversity ( Ethno botany, Ethno Veterinary)
<b>E4</b>	Forest dependent community living within and/or around the forest
<b>F</b>	<b>Plantation Sites to see risks of afforestation/reforestation</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Regional Administration</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Leakage</b>

## 5.2 Sample Size

Twenty six Woredas from 8 regions each Woredas with two Kebeles were selected for primary data collection. The Woredas were selected based on the criteria shortly described above.

## **5.3 Brief Profile of Sample Sites**

### **5.3.1 Oromia Region**

#### **5.3.1.1 5.3.1.1 Bale Zone**

##### **5.3.1.1.1 Harena Buluk Woreda**

Harena Buluk is one of the Woredas in Bale zone, Oromia region. The woreda is bordered in the north and northwest by Dododla, in the West by Worka, in the south by Dolo Menne and in the East by Goba. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 96,741 (49,134 men and 47,607 women). The estimated area cover of the Woreda is 1,923.66 square kilometers and population density 50.3 people per square kilometers. The Agro-ecology of most part of the Woreda is Dega, partially Woina-dega, Kolla and Wurch. The plant species existing in the Woreda are high forest species, woodland trees and alpine plants. The High forest covers 99,329ha and the woodland covers 32857 ha. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda are Oromo, Amhara and others.

##### **5.3.1.1.2 Dinsho Woreda (Bale Mountains National Park)**

It is one of the Woredas of Bale zone of Oromia Region. The Woreda is bordered in the Northwest by Sinnana, in the southeast by Adaba, in the North by Agarfa and in the southwest by Goba. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 46,507 (118,324 men and 23,618 women). The Woreda covers an area of 649.73 square kilometers and population density of 71.6 people per square kilometers. The Agro-ecology of the woreda is Dega and Wurch with plant species exhibited in Dega and Wurch Agro-Ecology. The

Woreda has 4,475ha of high forest. Bale Mountain national park extends into the Woreda. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Oromo, Amhara and others.

### **5.3.1.2 West Arsi Zone**

#### **5.3.1.2.1 Dodola Woreda**

It is one of the Woredas in West Arsi zone, Oromia region. The woreda is bordered in the south by Nensebo, in the west by Kokosa, in the north by Shebele River which separates the woreda from Koffele and Gedeb Asasa, on the east by Adaba. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the woreda is 232,410 (118,324 men and 114,086 women). The woreda has an area of 1,655.67 square kilometers and population density 140.4 people per square kilometers. The Agro–Ecology of the woreda is mostly Dega followed by Woina dega. The plant species existing in the woreda are those existing in Dega, Woina dega and alpine agro Ecology. The woreda is covered by 158,884 ha of high forest. The ethnic groups exist in the woreda include Oromo, Amhara and others.

### **5.3.1.3 Jima Zone**

#### **5.3.1.3.1 Gera Woreda**

Didu is one of the Woredas in Jima zone, Oromia region. Gera is bordered in the south by the Gojeb River which separates it from the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region, in the northwest by Sigmo, in the north by Setema, in the northeast by Gomma and in the east by Seka Chekorsa. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is

133,210 (66,951 men and 66,259 women).The Woerda covers an area of 1,454.07 square kilometers and has a population density of 91.6 people per square kilometers. The plant species existing in the Woreda are high forest species, the forest covers 103, 2824ha. The three largest ethnic groups reported in Gera are Oromo, Amhara, Kafficho and other ethnic groups.

#### **5.3.1.4 Illubabor Zone**

##### **5.3.1.4.1Yayu Woreda**

It is one of the Woredas in Illubabor Zone of Oromia region. The Woreda is bordered in the south by SNNPR, in the west by Metu, in the north by Supena Sodo, in the east by Chora and in southeast by the Jima Zone. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 63,194 (31,964men and 31,230women). The Woreda has an area of 2,808.17 square kilometers and population density of 78.2 persons per square kilometers. Agro–ecology of the Woreda is mostly Woina–Dega with vegetation of moist evergreen species. The Woreda is covered by 79,956ha of high forest. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Oromo, Amhara and Tigrean others.

##### **5.3.1.4.2Didu**

Didu is one of the Woredas in Illubabor zone, Oromia region. The Woreda is bordered in the north by Ale, in the east by Sele–Nono, in the west and south by Sothern Region. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 38,662(19,325 men and 19,337 women).The estimated area cover of the Woreda is 735.33 square kilometers and population density 52.6 people per square kilometers. The plant species existing in the Woreda are high

forest species, the forest covers 7754.81ha. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda are Oromo, Amhara and others.

### **5.3.1.5 Kelem Wollega Zone**

#### **5.3.1.5.1 Anfilo Woreda**

It is one of the Woredas Kellem Wollega Zone of Oromia Region. Anfillo is bordered in the southwest by Gambela Region, in the north by Jimma–Gidami, in the northeast by Yemalogi–Welele and in the east by Sayo. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 91,924 (44,870 men and 47,054 women). The Woreda has an area of 1,657.75 square kilometers and population density of 55.5 persons per square kilometers. The Agro–Ecology of the Woreda is Woina dega with plant species exhibited in woodlands and high forest. The Woreda has 81,600ha of woodland and 61,012 ha of high forest. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Oromo, Amhara and Mao and others.

### **5.3.1.6 Guji Zone**

#### **5.3.1.6.1 Odo Shakiso Woreda**

Odo–Shakiso is one of the Woredas in Guji zone, Oromia region. The Woreda is bordered in the south by the Dawa River which separates it from Arero, in the west by Hagere Mariam, in the northeast by Uruga, in the north by Bore, in the northeast by Adola and Wadera and in the east by Liben. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 247,189 (128,491 men and 118,698 women). The estimated area cover of the Woreda is 4165.62 square kilometers and has population density of 59.3 people per square

kilometers. The Agro–Ecology of most part of the Woreda is mostly Kolla. The plant species existing in the Woreda are woodland species, woodland trees and alpine plants. The woodland covers 309, 886ha. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda are Oromo, Amhara and others.

#### **5.3.1.7 West Shewa**

##### **5.3.1.7.1 Jibat Woreda**

It is one of the Woredas of West Shewa Zone of Oromia Region. The Woreda is boarded in southwest by Gibe River, in the northwest by Dano, in the north by Chelia, in the northeast by Tikur Enchini and in the southeast by SNNPR. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 99,850 (51,613 men and 48,237 women). The Woreda has an area of 695.66 square kilometers and population density of the Woreda is 143.5 people per kilometer squares. The Agro– ecology of the Woreda is Dega and Woina Dega with humid evergreen forest. The Woreda is covered by 13,000 ha of high forest. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Oromo, Amhara, Gurage and others.

#### **5.3.1.8 West Hararghe**

##### **5.3.1.8.1 Anchar Woreda**

Didu is one of the Woredas in Ilu–Aba–Bora zone, Oromia region. The Woreda is bordered in the north by Afar Region and Guba–Koricha, in the east by Habro, in the south by Daro–Lebu and Asako and in the West by Aseko. According to the projection of (CSA 2013), the population of the Woreda is 97,084 (49,984 men and 47,100 women). The estimated area cover of the Woreda is 827.08

square kilometers and population density 117.4 people per square kilometers. The plant species existing in the Woreda are high forest species. The forest covers of the Woreda is 117.4ha. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda are Oromo, Amhara and others.

### **5.3.2 Amhara Region**

#### **5.3.2.1 North Shewa Zone**

##### **5.3.2.1.1 Tarma–Ber Woreda/ Debre–Sina**

Debre–Sina is bordered in the south by Wegde, in the west by the Abbay River which separates it from the Misraq Gojjam Zone, in the north by Mehal Sayint, in the northeast by Sayint, and in the east by Legambo. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 94,233 (47,689 men and 46,544 women). The Woreda has an area of 543.33 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 173.4 people per square kilometers. The Agro–climate of the Woreda is Dega with dry ever green Montane forest species. The Woreda has 41 ha woodland of high forest and 3224ha of plantation. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amhara, Oromo, and others.

#### **5.3.2.2 Gonder Zone**

##### **5.3.2.2.1 Metema Woreda**

Metema Woreda is one of the Woredas of North Gonder Zone of the Amhara region. It is bordered by Sudanese village of Gallabat. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 126,014 (44,870 67,020 men and 91,924 58,994 women). The Woreda has an area of 6,969.97 square kilometers and population density of 18.1 people per square kilometers.

The Agro-ecology of the Woreda is mostly Kola with Kola plant species. The forest cover of the Woreda is 14 ha of reverine forest and 60990ha of woodland. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amhara, Qimant, Tigrean, Gumz, Agew, others.

### **5.3.2.3 Awi Zone**

#### **5.3.2.3.1 Banja Shikudad/Kosober**

It is one of the Woredas in Awi Zone, Amhara Region. Banja is bordered in the south by Ankesha, in the west by Guangua, in the north by Faggeta-Lekoma, and in the east by the Mirab Gojjam Zone. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 126,546 (63,682 men and 62,864 women). The Woreda has an area of 508.05 square kilometers and population density of 249.1 persons per kilometer squares. The Agro-climate of the Woreda is Dega and Woina Dega. The plant species that occurs in the woreda are high land species including highland bamboo. The Woreda is covered by 4112 of high forest and 177ha of woodland and plantation forest 4742ha. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amhara, Awi and others.

### **5.3.3 Southern Nation Nationality People Region (SNNPR)**

#### **5.3.3.1 Gamo Gofa Zone**

##### **5.3.3.1.1 Arba Minch Zuria Woreda**

Arba-Minch is one of the Woredas in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia. A part of the Gamo Gofa Zone located in the Great Rift Valley, Arba Minch Zuria is bordered in the south by the Dirashe special Woreda, in the west by Bonke, in the north by Dita and Chench, in the



northeast by Mirab Abaya, in the east by the Oromia Region, and in the southeast by the Amaro special woreda. It is one of the Woredas of Gamo Gofa zone. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 192,758 (96,299 men and 96,459 women). The Woreda has an area of 967.69 square kilometers and population density of Woreda is 199.2 persons per kilometer squares. The Agro-ecology of the Woreda is Kola and Woina-Dega. Different species of ground water forest and woodland trees species exist in the Woreda. The Woreda has 3979ha woodland and 2813 ha of ground water forest. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Gamo, Amhara, Wolayita, Zayse, Oromo and others.

#### **5.3.3.2 Kafa Zone**

##### **5.3.3.2.1 Decha Woreda**

Decha is one of the Woredas in Kefa Zone of SNNPR. It is bordered in the south by the Omo River, in the west by the Bench Maji Zone, in the northwest by Chena, in the north by Ginbo, in the northeast by Menjiwo, in the west by Telo and Cheta, and in the southeast by the Denchya River which separates it from the Konta special Woreda. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 152,446 (76,194 men and 76,252 women). The Woreda has an area of 2,958.52 square kilometers and population density of 51.5 kilometer squares. The Woreda is covered by 60732ha of high forest and 80663of woodland. The ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Kaficho, Bench, Chara, Nao, Me'en and others.

### **5.3.3.3 Bench Maji Zone**

#### **5.3.3.3.1 Sheko Woreda**

Sheko is one of the woredas in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region of Ethiopia. It is named for the Sheko people, whose homeland lies in this Woreda. Part of the Bench Maji Zone, Sheko is bordered in the south by Debub Bench, in the west by Guraferda, in the northwest by the Gambela Region, in the north by the Sheka Zone, and in the east by Semien Bench. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 59,856 (30,220 men and 59,856 women). The Woreda has an area of 499.26 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 199.9kilometer squares. The Woreda is covered by 47159 ha of high forest and 9313 ha of woodland. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Kaficho, Sheko, Amhara, Kaficho, Bench, Me'en and others.

### **5.3.3.4 Sheka Zone**

#### **5.3.3.4.1 Masha Woreda**

Masha woreda is one of the Woredas of the Sheka zone, SNNPR. It is bordered in the south by Yeki, in east by the Gesha, north and west by the Oromiya region. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 49,609 (24,467 men and 25,142 women). The Woreda has an area of 763.73 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 65kilometer squares. The Agro-climate of the Woreda is Woinadega. The Woreda has 105598ha of high forest and 17,423ha of woodland. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Kaficho, Sheko, Amhara, Kaficho, Bench, Me'en and others.

### **5.3.3.5 Sidama Zone**

#### **5.3.3.5.1 Wondo Genet Woreda**

Wondo-Genet is one of the Woredas in SNNPR. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 188,553 (96,617 men and 91,936 women). The Woreda has an area of 226.45 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 832 per kilometer square. The agro-climate of the woreda is Woina-Dega and different species of plant that exist in Woina-Dega agro-climate occur in the Woreda. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Sidama, Oromo and others.

### **5.3.4 Tigray Region**

#### **5.3.4.1 Misraqawi (Eastern) Zone**

##### **5.3.4.1.1 Atsi Wenberta Woreda**

Atsi Womberta Woreda is one of the Woredas in Misraqawi Zone of Tigray Region found in north-eastern edge of the Ethiopian highlands. The woreda is bordered in the south by the Debub Misraqawi (Southeastern) Zone, in the west by Kilte-Awulaelo, in the north by Saesi-Tsaedaemba, and in the east by the Afar Region. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 129,653 (61,861 men and 67,792 women). The Woreda has an area of 1,758.11 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 73.3 per kilometer square. The Woreda is covered by 4483ha of high forest and 4158ha of woodland. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Tigrians, Afar and others.

#### **5.3.4.1.2 Kilte–Awulalo Woreda**

The Kilte–Awulalo is one of the Woredas in Misraqawi Zone of Tigray Region. It bordered in the south by the Debub Misraqawi (Southeastern) Zone, in the west by the Mehakelegnaw (Central) Zone, in the northeast by Hawzen, in the north by Saes–Tsaedaemba and in the east by Atsbi–Wenberta. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 114,097 (55,659 men and 58,468 women). The Woreda has an area of 2,058.25 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 55.4 per kilometer square. Among the total area of the Woreda 0.63% is covered by woodland tree species. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Tigrian, Afar and others.

### **5.3.5 Gambella Region**

#### **5.3.5.1 Anuak Zone**

##### **5.3.5.1.1 Abobo Woreda**

It is one of the Woredas in Anuak Zone of Gambella Region. It is bordered in the southeast by the Mezhenger Zone, in the south by Gog, in the southwest by Jor, in the northwest by Itang special woreda, in the north by Gambela Zuria, and in the northeast by the Oromia Region. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 20,852 (10,789 men and 10,063 women). The Woreda has an area of 3,116.17 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 6.7 per kilometer squares. The Woreda is covered by 143,086ha of high forest 75,227ha and of woodland. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Anuak, Kambata, Amhara, Oromo, Mezenger and others.

### **5.3.5.2 Mezenger Zone**

#### **5.3.5.2.1 Godere Woreda**

It is one of the woredas in Anuak Zone of Gambella Region. Godere is bordered in the south and east by the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), and in the west by Mengesh. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 50,064 (25,860 men and 24,232 women). The Woreda has an area of 592.78 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 84.85 per kilometer squares. The Woreda is covered by 154,029ha of high forest and 16,777 ha of woodland. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amharic, Meznger, Kaficho, Oromo, Mocha, Tigrean and others.

### **5.3.6 Benishangul Gumz Region**

#### **5.3.6.1 Asosa Zone**

##### **5.3.6.1.1 Asosa Woreda**

Asosa is one of the woredas of Asosa Zone of Benishangul Gumuz Region. The Woreda is bordered by Kormuk and Komesha in the north, by Menge in the northeast, by Oda Buldigilu in the east, by Bambasi in the southeast, by Mao-Komo special Woreda in the south and by Sudan in the west. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 140,840 (71,780 men and 69,060 women). The Woreda has an area of 2,917.64 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 48.3 per kilometer square. The Woreda is covered by 285ha of high forest and 69513ha of woodland and 34734ha of

bamboo forest. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amhara, Berta, Oromo and others.

#### **5.3.6.1.2 Bambasi Woreda**

Bambasi is one of the woredas of Asosa Zone of Benishangul Gumuz Region. The woreda is bordered by the Mao-Komo special woreda in the southwest, Asosa in the northwest, Oda Buldigilu in the northeast and by the Oromia Region in the southeast. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 64,919 (33,007 men and 31,912 women). The Woreda has an area of 1,462.35 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 44.4 per kilometer square. The Woreda is covered by 1431ha of high forest and 85422ha of woodland and 96059ha bamboo forest. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Amhara, Berta, Oromo, Fadashi, Tigray and Mao.

### **5.3.7 Somali Region**

#### **5.3.7.1 Liben Zone**

##### **5.3.7.1.1 Filtu Woreda**

Filtu is one of the Woredas in Liben zone of Somali Region. Filtu is bordered in the south by the Dawa River which separates it from Moyale and Udet, in the west by the Oromia Region, in the north and east by the Ganale Dorya River which separates it from the Afder Zone, and in the southeast by Dolo Odo. .

The total population of the woreda is 130,993 (74,537 are men and 56,456 women). The total land area of Filtu district is estimated to be 17,000 square km with a population density of 7.7 persons per square kilometer. The altitude related climate is hot, grouped under “Kolla” climatic Zone. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Somali and few others.

### **5.3.8 Afar Region**

#### **5.3.8.1 Zone 3**

##### **5.3.8.1.1 Gewane Woreda**

Gewane is one of the the Woredas in Zone 3 of the Afar Region. The Woreda is bordered in the south by Amibara, in the west by Bure–Mudaytu and Administrative Zone 5, in the north by the Administrative Zone 1, and in the east by the Somali Region. The Awash River defines parts of the boundary with Administrative Zone 5. According to the projection of CSA (2013), the population of the Woreda is 37, 349 (20,408 men and 16,941 women). The Woreda has an area of 967.81 square kilometers. The population density of the Woreda is 538.6 per kilometer square. The Woreda is mostly dry land, however, the vegetation occurs in the Woreda are dry land plant species and riverine forest following the embankment of the Awash River. The Woreda is has forest 57,667ha of woodland and 14270 ha of riverine forests. Ethnic groups exist in the Woreda include Afar and others.

Table 4: Summary of Woreda size, population projection, , population density and Ethnic group of sample Woredas (CSA, 2013)

Region	Zone	Woreda	Total Population	Men	Women	Area/Km2	Population density (No/km²)	Ethnic group
	Bale	Harena Bulk	96,741	49,134	47,607	1,923.66	50.3	Oromo, Amhara and, others
		Dinsho/Bale Mountains National Park)	46,507	22,889	23,618	649.74	71.6	Oromo, Amhara, others
	West Arsi	Dodola	232,410	118,324	114,086	1,655.67	140.4	Oromo, Amhara, others
	Jima	Gera	133,210	66,951	66,259	1,454.07	91.6	Oromo, Amhara, Kafficho, others
	Illubabor	Yayu	63,194	31,964	31,230	808.17	78.2	Oromo, Amhara, Tigreans, others
		Didu	38,662	19,325	19,337	735.33	52.6	Oromo, Amhara, others
	Kelem Wollega	Anfilo	91,924	44,870	91,924	1,657.75	55.5	Oromo, Amhara, Mao
	Guji	Odo Shakiso	247,189	128,491	118,698	4165.62	59.3	Oromo, Amhara, others
	West Shewa	Jibat	99,850	51,613	48,237	695.66	143.5	Oromo, Amhara, others
	West Hararghe	Anchar	97,084	49,984	47,100	827.08	117.4	Oromo, Amhara, others



Region	Zone	Woreda	Total Population	Men	Women	Area/Km2	Population density (No/km²)	Ethnic group
Amha	North Shewa	Tarma ber	94,233	47,689	46,544	543.33	173.4	Amhara, Oromo, others
	Gonder	Metemma	126,014.00	67,020	58,994	6,969.97	18.1	Amhara,Qmant,Tigrean,Gumz, Agew, others
	Awi	Banja Shikudad/kosober	126,546.00	63,682	62,860	508.05	249.1	Amhara, Awi, others
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Arba Minch Zuria	192,758	96,299	96,459	967.69	199.2	Gamo,Amhara, Wolayita, Zayse, Oromo, others
	Kefa	Decha	152,446	76,194	76,252	2,958.52	51.5	Kaficho, Bench, Chara, Nao,Me'en, others
	Bench Maji	Sheko	59,856	30,220	59,856	499.26	199.9	Sheko, Amhara,Kaficho, Bench, Me'en, others
	Sheka	Masha	49,609	24,467	25,142	63.73	65	Bench, Gimira, Amhara, others
	Sidama	Wendo Genet	188,553	96,617	91,936	226.45	832.6	Sidama, Oromo, others
Tigray	Misraqawi	Atsbi Wemberta	129,653	61,861	67,792	1,758.11	73.3	Tigrian, others
		Kilte Awulaelo	114,097	55,659	58,468	2,058.25	55.4	Tigrian, Afar, others
Gambella	Anuak	Abobo	20,852	10,789	10,063	3,116.17	6.7	Anuak, Kambaata, Amhara,

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Region	Zone	Woreda	Total Population	Men	Women	Area/Km2	Population density (No/km²)	Ethnic group
								Oromo, Mezenger, others
	Mezenger	Godere	50,064	25,860	24,232	592.78	84.85	Amhara, Meznger, Kaficho,Oromo,Mocha, Tigrean, others
BSG	Assosa	Asosa	140,840	71,780	69,060	2,917.64	48.3	Amhara, Berta,Oromo, others
		Bambasi	64,919	33,007	31,912	1,462.35	44.4	Amhara, Berta,Oromo, Fadashi,Tigray, Mao
Somali	Liben	Filtu	130,993	74,537	56,456	1,700	7.7	Somale, few others
Afar	Zone-3	Gewane	37,349	20,408	16,941	967.85	38.6	Afar, others

Table5: Selected sample sites using the criteria set

Region	Zone	Woreda	Number of Kebeles	Selection Criteria
Oromia	Bale	Harena Bulk	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
		Dinsho (Bale Mountains National Park)	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	West Arsi	Dodola	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Jima	Gera	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Illubabor	Yayu	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
		Didu	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Kelem Wollega	Anfillo	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Guji	Odo Shakiso	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G,H
	West Shewa	Jibat	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	West Hararghe	Anchar	2	A,B,C,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
Amhara	North Shewa	Tarmaber/Debre-Sina	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Gonder	Metemma	2	A,B,C,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G

Region	Zone	Woreda	Number of Kebeles	Selection Criteria
	Awii	Banja–Shikudad/ Kosoher	2	B,C,E2,F, E4,G,H
SNNPR	Gamo–Gofa	Arba Minch Zuria	2	A,B,C,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Kafa	Decha	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Bench–Maji	Sheko	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Sidama	Wendo Genet	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Sheka	Masha	2	A,B,C,D1,D3,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
Tigray	Misraqawi	Atsbi Wemberta	2	A,B,C,D1,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
		Kilte Awulaelo	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
Gambela	Anuak	Abobo	2	A,B,C,D1,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
	Mezenger	Godere	2	A,B,C,D1,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
BSG	Assosa	Asosa	2	A,B,C,D2,D3,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
		Bambasi	2	A,B,C,D2,D3,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
Somali	Liben	Filtu	2	A,B,C,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G
Afar	Zone–3	Gewane	2	A,B,C,D2,E1,E2,E3, E4,G

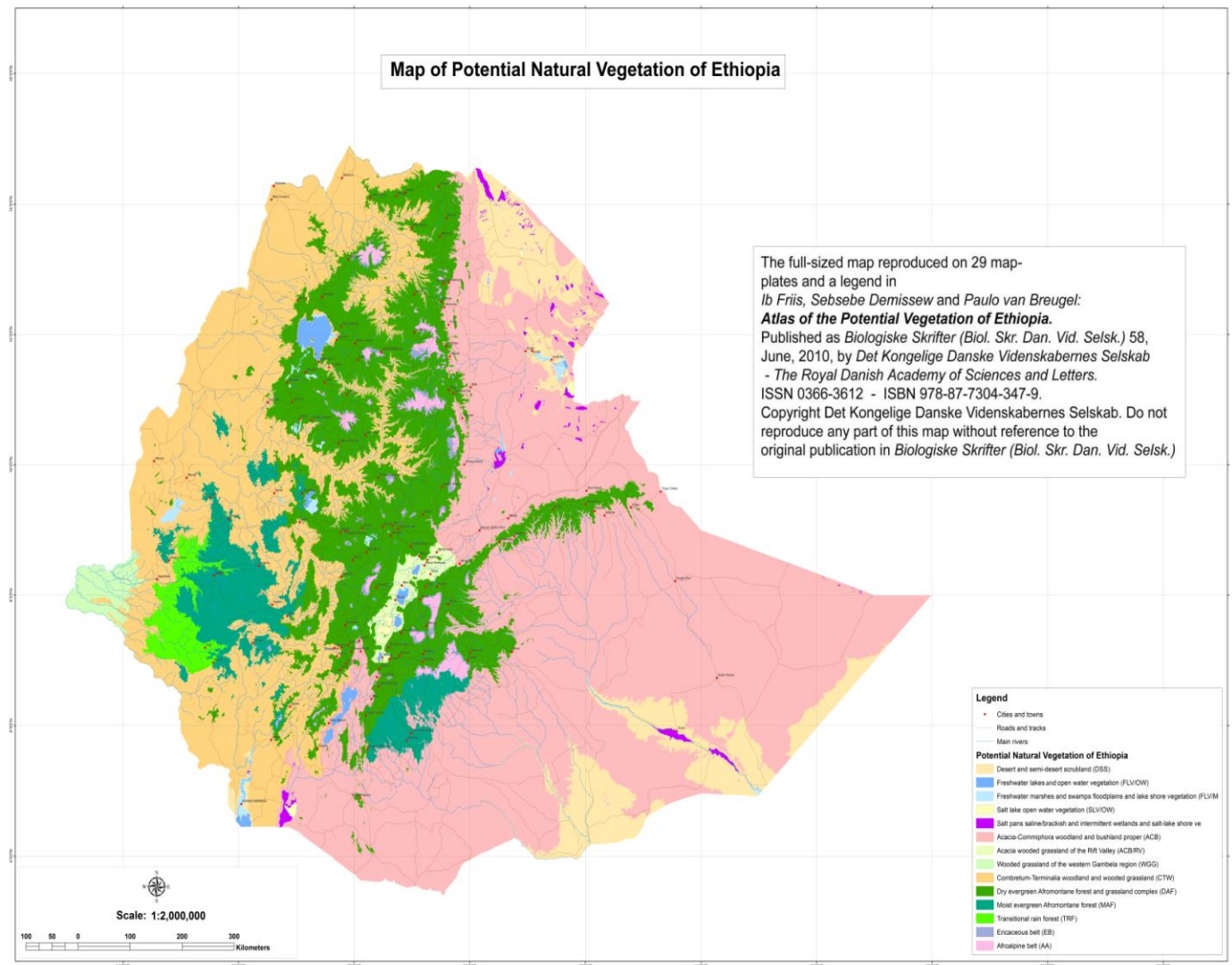


Figure 7: Potential Vegetation Map of Ethiopia (Source: Friis et al. 2010)

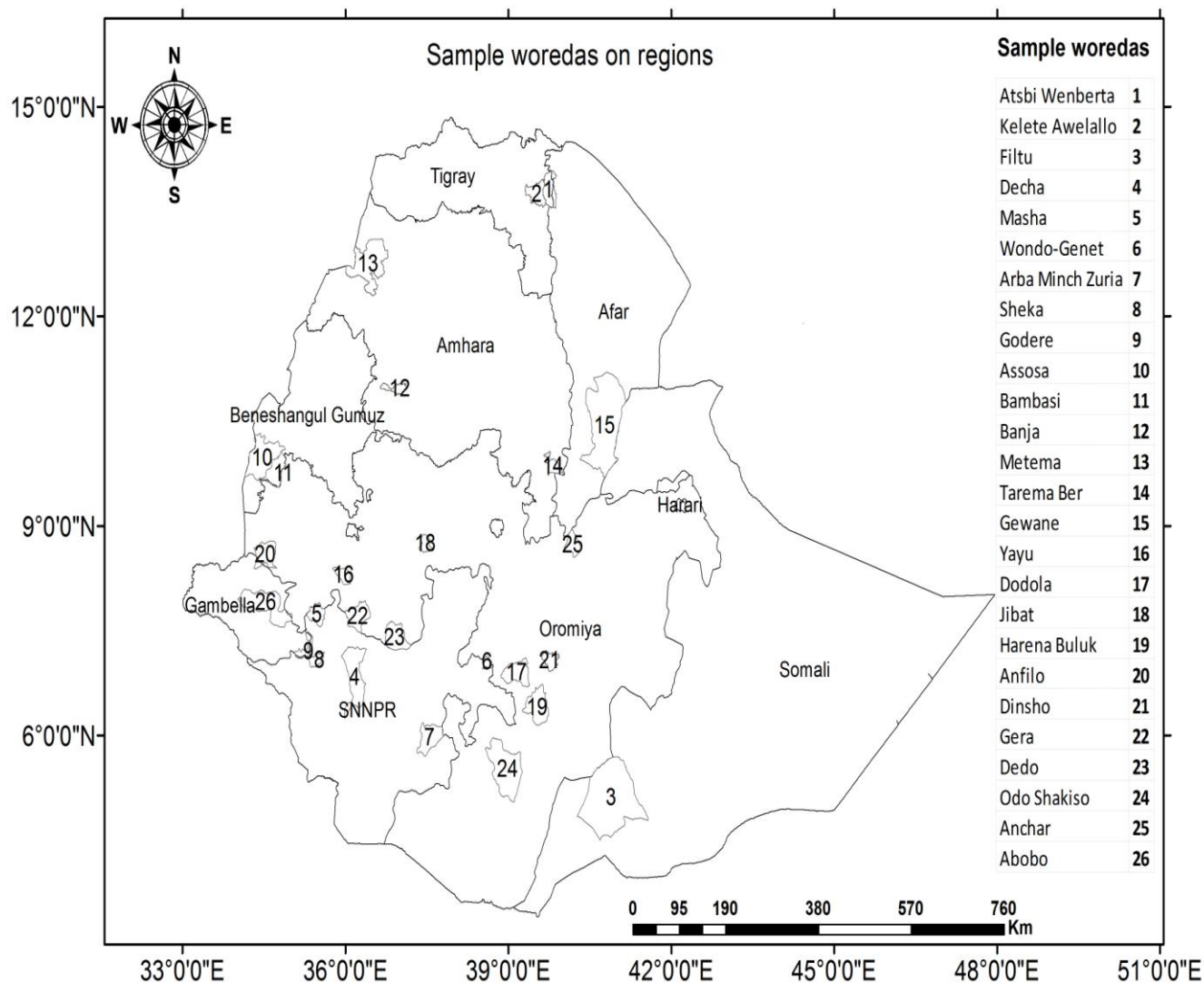


Figure 8: Sample sites on the regions of Ethiopia

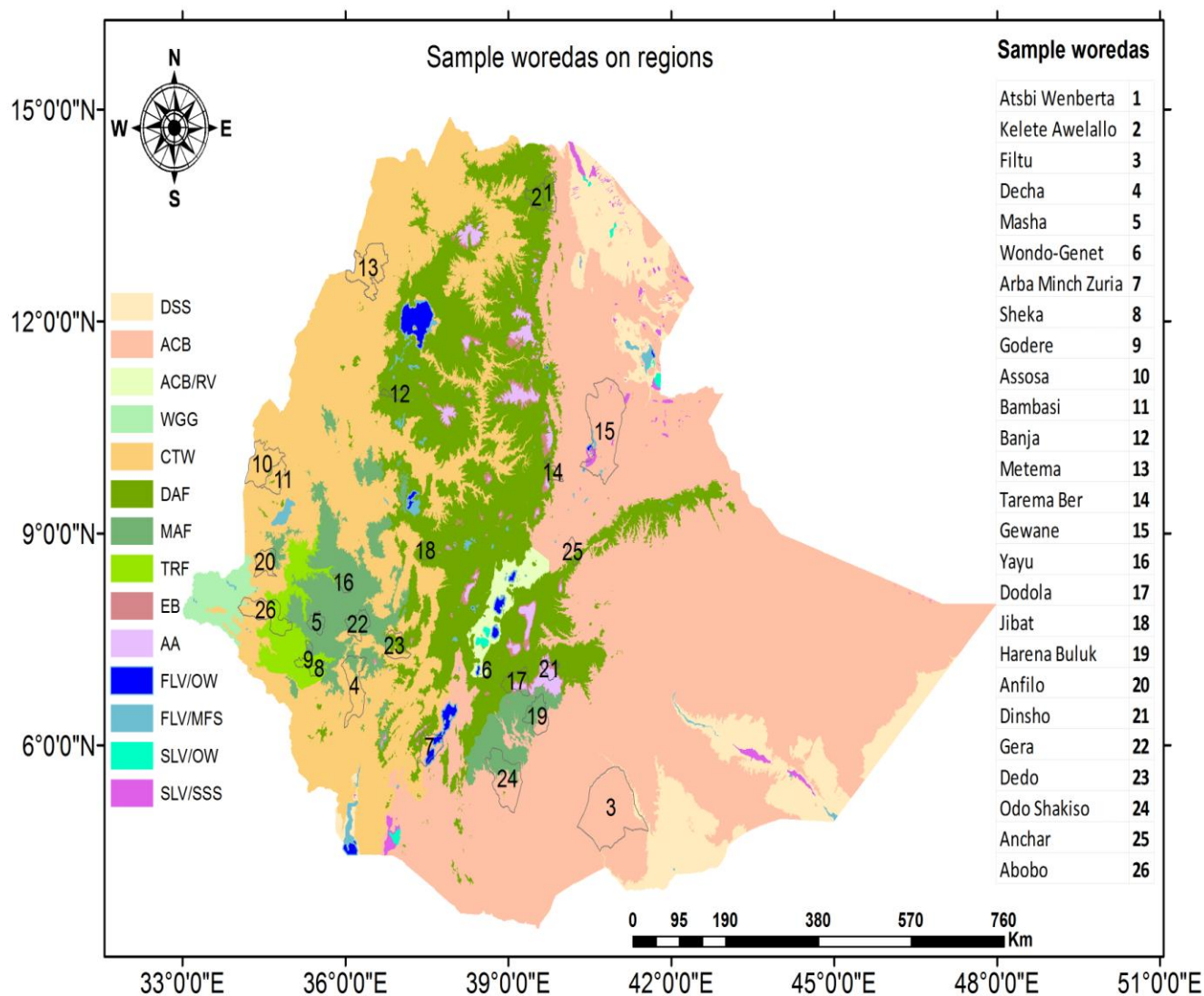
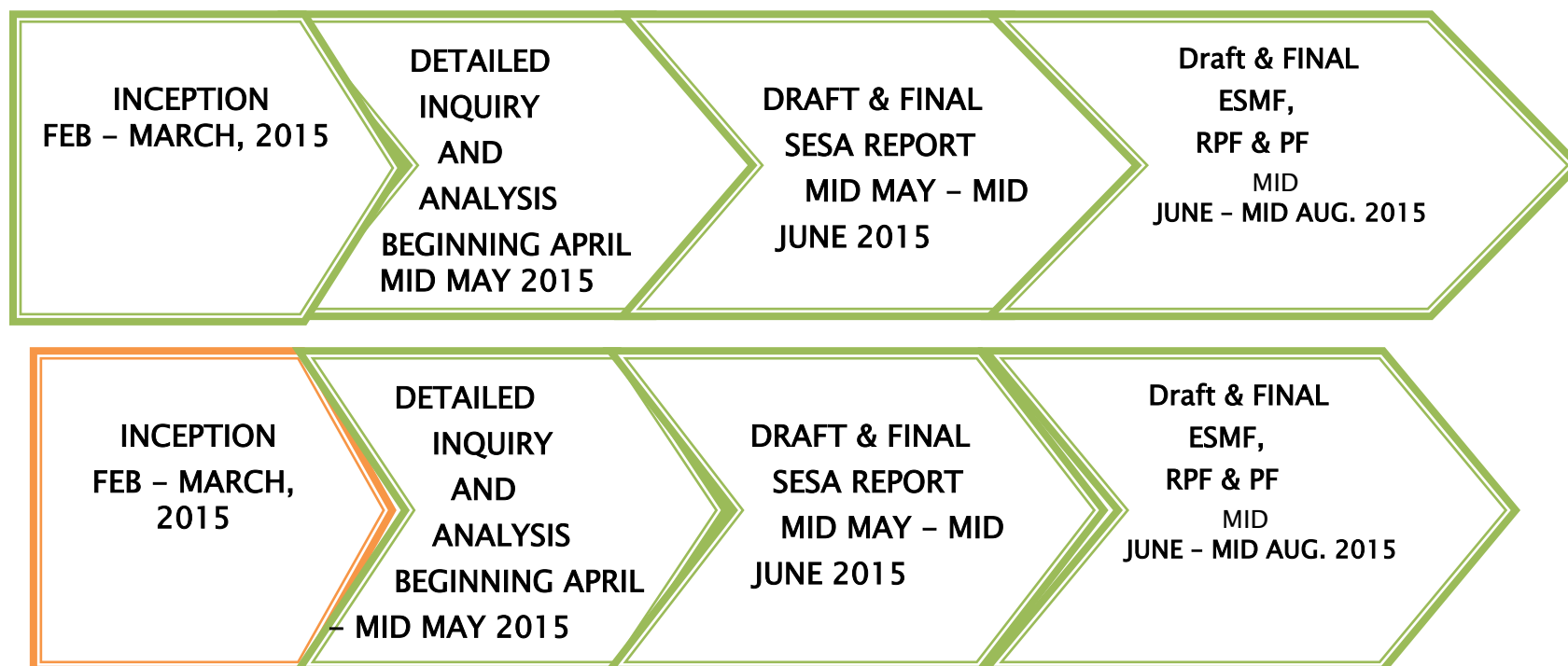


Figure 9: Sample sites on the potential vegetation map of Ethiopia

## 6. Time line of the project



### Main Activities:

1. Contract Negotiation and Signing
2. Inception report preparation
3. Conduct Kick of workshop
4. Identifying sample Woredas and collecting profile of each sample Woredas
5. Identifying & collecting relevant policy and legal documents



6. Review on relevant documents started

7. Identification of stakeholders in kick of workshop & discussion with client



**Main Activities:**

1. Conduct National, Regional, and Woreda consultation workshops and key informant interviews, and Conduct Focus Group discussions at Kebele

- Solicit perspectives on options and possible impacts
- Ground truthing for preparing different maps

2. Local perspective on option and possible impacts, concerns and recommendations on forest use and management and on REDD+ programs

- Ensure participation of marginal community and indigenous groups
- Visit REDD+ pilot sites

- Visit PFM, NTFP & other community engaged in forest area
  - Verify compliance of policies
3. Assessment of impacts and cumulative effects of implementing and not-implementing umbrella options
- Brainstorming on possible environmental and social risks
  - GIS databases and Maps
4. Improve theme paper



**Main Activities:**

1. Synthesis and report writing
- Synthesize evidence, field observations, data and feedback from consultations
  - Prepare first drafts on SESA
  - Prepare final SESA report



**Main Activities:**

- Prepare draft report of ESMF, RPF & PF
- 2nd National workshop
- Incorporate comments of the stakeholders
- Prepare final ESMF, RPF and PF
- Revise all reports, finalize and submit to the client

### Planning for Deliverables

N°	Deliverables	Months						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
I	SESA Report							6
1.1	Identifies key issues and assessment of key stakeholders							2
1.2	Description of the social and environmental situation of the forestry							2
1.3	Outline the legislative, regulatory, and policy regime and analysis							1.25
1.4	Formulation of Arrangements for Implementation							0.25
1.5	Review particular institutional requirements within the REDD+ implementation framework							0.25
1.6	Analysis of the possible impacts of different REDD+ strategy option scenarios							1
1.7	Preliminary findings on environmental & social risks and gaps							0.25
1.8	Enhanced and Targeted Stakeholder Consultation							0.75

N°	Deliverables	Months						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1.9	Synthesis and report writing							1.25
1.10	Draft report							1
1.11	Review of report by stakeholders (2nd National workshop)							0.15
1.12	Revise, incorporate comments and finalize report							0.15
II	ESMF, RPF & PF Reports							6
2.1.	ESMF REPORT							6
2.1. 1	Outline capacity building actions for the entities responsible for implementing the ESMF							0.75
2..1. 2	prepare technical assistance plan							0.5
2.1. 3	Outline budget for implementing the ESMF							0.25
2.1. 4	Prepare Monitoring and Evaluation plan							0.25
2.1. 5	Propose dispute resolution mechanism							0.5
2.1. 6	Preparation of a final draft ESMF,RPF, PF							1
2.1. 7	Synthesis and report writing							1

N°	Deliverables	Months						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2.1. 8	Draft report							1
2.1. 9	Review of report by stakeholders (2nd National workshop)							1
2.1. 10	Revise, incorporate comments and finalize report							0.5
2.2	REPORT RPF							6
2.2.1	Prepare REDD+ Program Description							1
2.2.2	Review of related Policy Legal & Administrative Framework							1.5
2.2.3	Preparation of Overview of RPF process							1
2.2.4	Synthesis of Potential Resettlement Impacts & Mitigation							1.5
2.2.5	Setting of Criteria for eligibility & Entitlements							1
2.2.6	Synthesis of Preparation, review and approval process of RAP & ARP							1.5
2.2.7	Prepare Grievance Redress Mechanism related to involuntary resettlement							1.25
2.2.8	Prepare Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan							1.15

N°	Deliverables	Months						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
2.2.9	Prepare Monitoring & Evaluation of impacts							0.5
2.2.10	Draft & Final Report							1
2.3	REPORT PF							
2.3.1	Prepare REDD+ Program description							1
2.3.2	Review of PF Related Policy , Legal, Regulatory & Administrative Framework							1.5
2.3.3	Synthesis of Potential program restrictions on access & Livelihoods							1.5
2.3.4	Preparation of Eligibility criteria & Guiding Principles							0.5
2.3.5	Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements							0.5
2.3.6	Draft & Final Report							1

## 7. References

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